

PRIMER *for* VOTERS

NEW YORK EDITION

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COMPILED

BY

MARTHA G. STAPLER



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PRIMER FOR VOTERS

Division I

VOTING REGULATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE

Elections Held

Two kinds of elections are held under the provisions of the New York State Election Law—general elections and official primary elections.

A general election is an election at which voters elect public officers and vote upon public questions; an official primary election is an election at which the enrolled members of a political party nominate party candidates for public office, or elect members of party committees.

The following are the general and the official primary elections held:

(1) General Elections

An election, called the *General Election*, is held annually throughout the State on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. At this election, in various years, certain national, state, county, city, town and village officers are elected, and, when necessary, proposed Constitutional Amendments and Public Questions are submitted to popular vote.

A *Special Election* is held when necessary to fill a vacancy in public office, or to submit a proposed Constitutional Amendment or Public Question to popular vote.

In cities of the first and second class, and in some cities of the third class, city elective officers are elected at the General Election, for various terms.¹ In the remaining

¹ Cities of the first class number a population over 175,000; those of the second class from 50,000 to 175,000; those of the third class less than 50,000.

cities of the third class they are elected at biennial *City Elections*.

Town Meetings are held biennially for the election of town officers and to submit town questions to popular vote. (When not elected at Town Meetings, town officers are elected at the General Election.)

Village Elections are held annually for the election of village officers and to submit village questions to popular vote. (When not elected at Village Elections, village officers are elected at the General Election.)

School District Meetings are held at appointed times for the election of school officers and to submit school questions to popular vote.

(2) Official Primary Elections

The seventh Tuesday before the General Election is Fall Primary Day. On this day political parties hold official primary elections, called Fall Party Primary Elections.

At a Fall Party Primary Election party candidates are nominated for public offices to be filled at the General Election, and members of Party Committees are elected.

Candidates may be nominated for all offices to be filled at the General Election, except for the office of Presidential Elector, and except for town, village and school district offices.

The first Tuesday in April, in the year of a Presidential Election, is Spring Primary Day. On this day political parties hold additional primary elections called Spring Party Primary Elections.

At a Spring Party Primary Election delegates and alternates to the National Party Convention and members of Party Committees are elected.¹

Unofficial primary elections are held under party regulations, and are not subject to the provisions of the Election Law.

¹ In the year of a Presidential Election members of Party Committees are elected at the Spring instead of at the Fall Primary.

Qualifications of Voters ¹

Only those persons are qualified to vote at an election who have been registered as qualified voters of an election district in which the election is held.²

A qualified voter is a citizen (1) who is, or will be on the day of election twenty-one years of age, (2) who has been an inhabitant of the state for one year preceding the election, (3) who has been a resident of the county for the last four months, (4) and who has been a resident of the election district (in which it is intended to vote) for the last thirty days. If a naturalized citizen,³ the voter, in addition to the foregoing qualifications, must have become naturalized at least ninety days prior to the day of the election.

A woman who is a citizen by marriage must have been an inhabitant of the United States for five years before being entitled to vote.

To be entitled to vote at an official primary election, a person must be an enrolled member of the political party holding the election, and must be qualified to vote on the day of the election.⁴

To be entitled to vote at a Village Election, a person must have certain qualifications, in addition to the usual qualifications of a voter.⁵

To be entitled to vote at a School District Meeting, a person must have certain qualifications.⁶

Registration of Voters for Elections ⁷

For election purposes cities and towns are divided into election districts.⁸

¹ As revised by the granting of suffrage to women at the General Election, 1917. See Laws of New York, Session 1917, Vol. 3, page 2784.

² No registration is required for town or village elections, except as provided by Town or Village Law, and except when the election is held at the time of the General Election.

³ Naturalization, see page 45.

⁴ Source of Reference: The Election Law, Sec. 71.

⁵ Qualifications to vote at Village Elections, page 19.

⁶ Qualifications to vote at a School District Meeting, page 20.

⁷ Source of Reference: The Election Law: Secs. 150, 151, 154, 155, 158, 159, 161, 162, 174.

⁸ Election Districts, page 10.

Meetings are held annually in each district for the registration of the voters residing within the district. These Meetings are held on appointed days several weeks prior to the General Election, at an appointed place in each district, by the Election Inspectors of the district.

At the Meetings for Registration in each district, a register is compiled containing the name, address, occupation, etc., of every voter residing within the district.

A person is entitled to be registered as a voter of his district if he will be qualified to vote at the election for which registration is made.

In cities and villages of over five thousand inhabitants, only those may be registered who appear personally at a Meeting for Registration.

When an election district is situated wholly outside a city or village of over five thousand inhabitants, the Election Inspectors register voters as follows:

On the first day of Registration, they register the names of those who voted at the last General Election, as shown by the election poll book (except the names of those who are no longer voters of the district). On the first and second days of Registration they register those who appear before them and are qualified to be registered. They also register the names of those not registered under the foregoing provisions who are shown to be entitled to vote at the election.

If a Special Election is called, additional meetings for registration are held at an appointed time in those election districts where the election is to be held.

A naturalized citizen before being registered, if so required by the Inspectors, must show his naturalization papers or a certified copy. If he cannot for any reason produce his naturalization papers or a certified copy he must give evidence of his right to be registered.

Registration for Town or Village Elections

No registration of voters is required for town or village elections, except as provided by Town or Village Law, and

except when the election is held at the time of the General Election.

Change of Residence ¹

A person who has been registered, and who changes his place of residence within the same election district, may state his change of residence to the Election Inspectors on a day of registration, or on a day of election.

Party Enrollment of Voters ²

To be entitled to vote at a party official primary election, a person must have been enrolled as a member of the political party holding the election.

Party Enrollment is made on a day of registration, or on Election day. When personal registration is required, enrollment is made on a day of registration. When personal registration is not required, enrollment is made after voting at an election.

A person who has enrolled as a member of a political party, may not enroll as a member of any other political party before the first day of the next registration, except in the following case:

A person who has been an enrolled member of the same political party for five years, and who by mistake enrolls with a different political party, may have this enrollment cancelled by applying to the Custodian of Primary Records, and may again be enrolled with his Party.

A person who becomes of age after the General Election has been held, may enroll as a member of a political party, on, or before, the fourth Tuesday preceding an official primary election. This special enrollment is made by signing a Statement Blank, supplied by the Custodian of Primary Records.

¹ Source of Reference: The Election Law, Sec. 165.

² Source of Reference: The Election Law, Secs. 8, 9, 19, 14 (a-b).

Election Districts; Polling Places; Ballots¹

Cities and towns are divided into election districts. Each district contains about four hundred voters.

There is an appointed Polling Place in each district, where the electors of the district vote at a General Election.

Before Fall or Spring Primary Day, cities and towns are divided into primary election districts. There are appointed Polling Places in each district.

Five kinds of ballots are used at general elections: (1) ballot for presidential electors; (2) ballot for general public officers; (3) ballot upon constitutional amendments and questions submitted; (4) ballot upon town propositions, and (5) ballot upon town appropriations.

At an official primary election a party primary ballot is used.

Form of Ballot for Public Officers

The following is the form of ballot used at the General Election for the election of public officers:²

The Ballot is printed in sections. At the head of each section is the title of an office which is to be filled at the election. Beneath the title of each office is a list of candidates for the office. At the left of each candidate's name is the emblem of his Party,³ together with a voting square. At the right of each candidate's name is the title of his Party. If two Political Parties have nominated the same candidate, the emblem of each Party is printed at the left of the candidate's name, and the title of each Party is printed at the right. At the bottom of each section is a blank line.

A candidate whose name is printed upon the ballot is voted for by making a mark $\times$ in the voting square at the left of his name.³

¹ Wherever authorized, voting machines are used at elections.

² Except for the election of Presidential Electors.

³ Or of the Independent Body which has nominated him.

A person whose name is not printed upon the Ballot, may be voted for by writing his name upon the blank line under the title of the office to which it is wished to elect him.¹

See General Election Ballot (Pages 12 and 13).

General Directions for Casting a Vote²

A person, on entering the Polling Place to vote at an election, gives his name and residence to the Election Inspectors. If his right to vote is not challenged, one of the Ballot Clerks gives him a ballot (or set of ballots). He then enters a voting booth to mark his ballot, or ballots, (At the head of each ballot are instructions for marking it.) After marking it, he folds it, and gives it to the Inspector in charge of the ballot box.

(If he should spoil his ballot, or set of ballots, he may obtain others, not exceeding three sets, from the Ballot Clerk.)

¹ Instructions for marking a ballot for general officers, The Election Law, Sec. 331.

² Source of Reference: The Election Law, Secs. 356, 358, 359.

OFFICIAL

THE GENERAL

1 GOVERNOR (Vote for one).	
	MARTIN M. CLYNN..... { Democratic Ind. League
	CHARLES S. WHITMAN..... Republican
	FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT..... Progressive
	GUSTAVE A. STREBEL..... Socialist
	WILLIAM SULZER..... { Prohibition American
	JAMES T. HUNTER..... Social Labor

2 LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (Vote for one).	
	THOMAS B. LOCKWOOD..... Democratic
	EDWARD SCHOENECK..... { Republican Ind. League
	CHAUNCEY J. HAMLIN..... Progressive
	STEPHEN J. MAHONEY..... Socialist
	CHARLES E. WELCH..... Prohibition
	JEREMIAH D. CROWLEY..... Social Labor

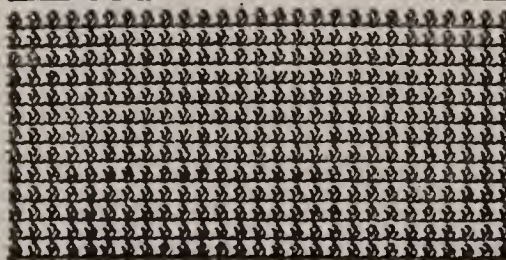
3 SECRETARY OF STATE (Vote for one)	
	MITCHELL MAY..... { Democratic Ind. League
	FRANCIS M. HUGO..... Republican
	SYDNEY W. STERN..... Progressive
	FLORENCE CROSS KITCHELT..... Socialist
	JOHN R. CLEMENTS..... Prohibition
	EDMUND MOONELIS..... Social Labor

4 COMPTROLLER (Vote for one).	
	WILLIAM SOMMER..... { Democratic Ind. League
	EUGENE M. TRAVIS..... Republican
	JOHN B. BURNHAM..... Progressive
	CHARLES W. NOONAN..... Socialist
	NEIL D. CRAMMER..... Prohibition
	CHARLES E. BERNIS..... Social Labor

5 TREASURER (Vote for one).	
	ALBERT C. CARP..... Democratic
	JAMES L. WELLS..... Republican
	HOMER D. CALL..... { Progressive Ind. League
	JAMES C. SHEAHAN..... Socialist
	EDWARD A. PACKER..... Prohibition
	ANTHONY HOUTENBRINK..... Social Labor

6 ATTORNEY GENERAL (Vote for one).	
	JAMES A. PARSONS..... Democratic
	EGBURY E. WOODBURY..... Republican
	ROBERT H. ELDER..... Progressive
	FREDERICK MALLER..... Socialist
	WALTER T. BLISS..... Prohibition
	EDWARD R. O'MALLEY..... Ind. League
	JOHN MALL..... Social Labor

7 STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR (Vote for one).	
	JOHN A. BENSEL..... Democratic
	FRANK M. WILLIAMS..... Republican
	LLOYD COLLIS..... Progressive
	VLADIMIR KARAPETOFF..... Socialist
	JAMES ADAMSON..... Prohibition
	JOHN MARTIN..... Ind. League
	AUGUST GILLHAUS..... Social Labor



* This ballot was used at the

SAMPLE BALLOT

ELECTION BALLOT*

8 ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS (Vote for one).	
	SAMUEL SEABURY..... { Democratic Ind. League
	EMORY A. CHASE..... { Republican
	LOUIS B. BOUDIN..... { Socialist
	COLERIDGE A. MART..... { Prohibition
	EDMUND SEIDEL..... { Social Labor

9 UNITED STATES SENATOR (Vote for one).	
	JAMES W. GERARD..... { Democratic Ind. League
	JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR..... { Republican
	BAINBRIDGE COLBY..... { Progressive
	CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL..... { Socialist
	FRANCIS E. BALDWIN..... { Prohibition
	ERWIN A. ARCHER..... { Social Labor

10 JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT (Vote for two).	
	P. HENRY DURO..... { Democratic Ind. League
	BARTOW S. WEEKS..... { Democratic Ind. League
	ISIDOR WASSERVOGEL..... { Republican American
	JOHN R. DAVIES..... { Republican American
	JAMES C. MEYERS..... { Progressive
	HUGH GORDON MILLER..... { Progressive
	S. JOHN BLOCK..... { Socialist
	NICHOLAS ALEINIKOFF..... { Socialist
	CHARLES E. MANIERRE..... { Prohibition
	GEORGE K. MINDS..... { Prohibition
	LEON SANDERS..... { Independent

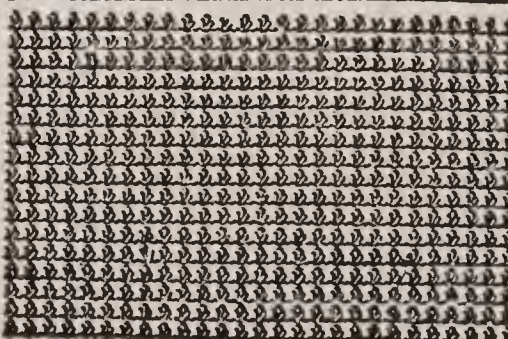
11 JUSTICE OF THE CITY COURT—To fill vacancy expiring December 31, 1921 (Vote for one)	
	EDWARD B. LA PETRA..... { Democratic Ind. League
	LLOYD PAUL STRYKER..... { Republican American
	HENRY K. DAVIS..... { Progressive
	IRVING OTTENBERG..... { Socialist

12 JUSTICE OF THE CITY COURT—To fill vacancy expiring December 31, 1919 (Vote for one).	
	JAMES A. ALLEN..... { Democratic Ind. League
	CHARLES M. GRIFFITHS..... { Republican American
	MICHAEL SCHAAP..... { Progressive
	LEON A. MALKIEL..... { Socialist

13 REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS—Nineteenth Congress District (Vote for one).	
	JOSEPH L. BUTTENWIESER..... { Democratic
	ALBERT OTTINGER..... { Republican
	WALTER M. CHANDLER..... { Progressive Ind. League
	SERGIUS INGERMAN..... { Socialist
	FLAVIUS J. FERRY..... { Prohibition

14 SENATOR—Eighteenth Senate District (Vote for one).	
	HENRY W. POLLOCK..... { Democratic Ind. League
	WILLIAM M. BENNETT..... { Republican Progressive
	KARL HEIDEMANN..... { Socialist
	WILLIS C. PRINCE..... { Prohibition

15 MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY—Seventeenth Assembly District (Vote for one)	
	WALTER J. ROSE..... { Democratic
	MARTIN BOURKE..... { Republican
	WM. WALLACE YOUNG..... { Progressive Ind. League
	AUSTIN D. L. MONTANYE..... { Socialist
	GEORGE W. JUMP..... { Prohibition
	FRANKLIN BROOKS..... { Anti-Machine



Division II

ELECTIONS

United States Presidential Election

The United States Constitution provides that the President and Vice-President of the United States shall be elected by the vote of chosen electors.

Each State is entitled to elect as many Presidential Electors as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Each State elects its Electors at the general election held every fourth year on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

The election of Electors is called a Presidential Election.

The Electoral candidates of each political party are pledged, if elected, to vote for National Party candidates, for President and Vice-President. Thus the political party having the greatest number of Electoral candidates elected throughout the United States, at a Presidential Election, has won the election of its candidates for President and Vice-President.

Some weeks after their election the Electors of each State meet, on an appointed day, at their State Capitol. At this meeting (called the Meeting of the Electoral College), each gives a vote in writing for a President and for a Vice-President.

The Electoral votes from each State are transmitted to Washington, and there counted by the President of the Senate, in the presence of both Houses, and the names of the candidates elected as President and Vice-President announced.

The next Presidential Election will take place in the year 1920.

Elections Held in the State of New York

I. The General Election

The General Election is held annually throughout the State, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. At this election, in various years, the following public officers are elected: (1) National Presidential Electors; (2) Certain New York State Executive Officers; (3) United States Senators from New York State; (4) Representatives in Congress from New York State; (5) New York State Senators; (6) New York State Assemblymen; (7) Judges of the New York State Court of Appeals; (8) Justices of the New York State Supreme Court; (9) Officers of the various Counties in New York State; (10) Officers of certain cities, towns and villages in New York State.

At the General Election, in addition to the election of public officers, proposed Constitutional Amendments and Public Questions may be submitted to popular vote.¹

Public Officers Elected at the General Election

(1) Presidential Electors: Every fourth year the General Election falls upon the same day as the National Presidential Election. At this General Election forty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States are elected by a state-wide vote.

Each person voting at the election is entitled to vote for forty-five Electoral Candidates. The forty-five Candidates who receive the highest number of votes are elected Presidential Electors for the State of New York.

(2) State Executive Officers:² The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and State Engineer are elected at the General Election each even-numbered year, for a term of office of two years. They are elected by a state-wide vote.

¹ Constitutional Amendments, page 30.

² State Executive Officers, page 24.

(3) United States Senators: The State is represented in the National Senate by two United States Senators. Each holds office for a term of six years.

A United States Senator is elected, by a state-wide vote, at the General Election which precedes the expiration of term of a holder of office.

The terms of those in office expire in the years 1921 and 1923.

(4) United States Representatives:¹ The State is divided, at present, into forty-three Congressional Districts. At the General Election, each even-number year, the voters of each District elect a United States Representative for a term of office of two years.

(5) State Senators:² The State is divided into fifty-one Senatorial Districts. At the General Election, each even-numbered year, the voters of each District elect a State Senator for a term of office of two years.

(6) Members of the Assembly:² The State is divided into one hundred and fifty Assembly Districts. Annually at the General Election, the voters of each District elect a Member of the Assembly for a term of office of one year.

(7) State Judiciary:³ There are seven Judges of the Court of Appeals. Each is elected at a General Election, by a state-wide vote, for a term of office of fourteen years. (Terms expire in various years.)

The State is divided into nine Judicial Districts. An allotted number of Justices are elected to the Supreme Court by the voters of each District, for a term of office of fourteen years. (Terms expire in various years.)

Judges and Justices are elected at the General Election which precedes the expiration of term of holders of office.

¹ Representation in the House of Representatives is upon the basis of population.

² Members of the State Legislature, page 29.

³ State Judiciary, page 30.

(8) County Officers:¹ The Executive and Judicial Officers of each county are elected at General Elections, by a county-wide vote. The term of Executive Officers is three years; the term of Judicial Officers is six years.

(Members of the County Board of Supervisors are usually elected at Town Meetings.)

(9) Local Officers: In all cities of the first and second class, and in some cities of the third class, elective city officers are elected at the General Election, in odd-numbered years, for various terms of office.² Town and village elective officers may also be elected at the General Election.³

II. Fall Party Primary Elections; Spring Party

Primary Elections

Political Parties hold official primary elections on the seventh Tuesday before the General Election. These elections are called Fall Party Primary Elections.

At a Fall Party Primary Election party candidates are nominated for public offices to be filled at the General Election and members of Party Committees are elected.

Candidates may be nominated for all public offices to be filled at the General Election, except for the office of Presidential Elector, and except for town, village and school district offices.

Political Parties hold additional official primary elections on the first Tuesday in April, in the year of a Presidential Election. These elections are called Spring Party Primary Elections.

At a Spring Party Primary Election delegates and alternates to the National Party Convention and members of Party Committees are elected.

¹ County Officers, page 32.

² City Officers, page 32.

³ Town and Village Officers, page 33.

Nomination of Party Candidates

Party candidates for the General Election are nominated at the Fall Party Primary Election in the following way:

The party primary ballot contains the titles of the public offices which are to be filled at the General Election. Beneath the title of each office is a list of persons who are candidates for nomination as Party Candidate for the office. The candidate for nomination for an office who receives the highest number of votes is chosen, or nominated, as Party candidate for the office.

Election of Members of Party Committees ¹

Party committees are the State Committee, County Committees, and such other committees as the rules of the Party may provide. The Election Law requires that the members of the Party State Committee, and the members of Party County Committees be elected at the Fall or Spring Primary of the Party.

A Party State Committee is formed by the election of one member from each Assembly District. Members are elected in even-numbered years (1918, 1920, etc.), to hold office two years, and are elected at the Fall Primary, except in the year of a Presidential Election, when they are elected at the Spring Primary.

A Party County Committee is formed by the election in each election district within the county of at least one member, and of whatever number of additional members the Party may provide for, in proportion to the party vote cast in the district for Governor at the last election or in accordance with other provisions. Members are elected annually at the Fall Primary, except in the year of a Presidential Election when they are elected at the Spring Primary.²

¹ Source of Reference: The Election Law, Secs. 36, 37, 38 (as amended).

² Members of other Committees are chosen according to Party Regulations.

Elections of Delegates to a National Party Convention ¹

The rules of each Party may provide that delegates and alternates to a National Party Convention be elected from Congressional Districts, or partly from Congressional Districts and partly from the State at large. (Not more than four delegates and four alternates may be elected from the State at large.)

Local Elections

City Elections

In cities of the first and second class, and in some cities of the third class, city elective officers are elected at the General Election. In the remaining cities of the third class they are elected at City Elections, held at times set by City Charters. The terms of city officers vary. The Mayor and the Chief Executive Officers are elected by a city-wide vote. Members of the City Legislature are elected by wards or at large. Elective City Judges are elected by district vote or at large.²

Town Meetings

Town elections, called Town Meetings, are held biennially for the election of town officers and to submit town questions to popular vote. The majority of Town Meetings are held on the third Tuesday in March. If not elected at Town Meetings, town officers are elected biennially at the General Election.³

Village Elections

(Qualifications of Voters)

Village Elections are held annually for the election of village officers and to submit village questions to popular vote. The majority of Village Elections are held on the third Tuesday in March. If not elected at Village Elections, village officers are elected at the General Election.⁴

¹ National Party Convention, page 21.

² City Officers, page 32.

³ Town Officers, page 33.

⁴ Village Officers, page 34.

To vote at the Village Election, of a village having less than 5,000 inhabitants, a person must have the following qualifications: (1) To be entitled to vote for an officer, he must be qualified to vote at a Town Meeting of the township in which he resides, and must have resided in the village thirty days preceding the election. (2) To be entitled to vote upon propositions, he must be entitled to vote for an officer, and he must also be the owner of property in the village, assessed upon the preceding assessment-roll.¹

School District Meetings (Qualifications of Voters)

The State is divided into School Districts. A Meeting is held, at a certain time, in each District. At this Meeting, school officers are elected and school questions are voted upon.

The Education Law provides that any person is entitled to vote at a School District Meeting, who is a citizen of the United States, who is twenty-one years of age, who has been a resident within the school district for thirty days preceding the Meeting, and who, in addition, has one of the following qualifications: (a) Owns or hires, or possesses under contract of purchase, real property in the district liable to taxation for school purposes; or, (b) is the parent of a child of school age, who has attended the district school for at least eight weeks during the year preceding the Meeting; or, (c) has residing with him, or her, a child of school age, who has attended the district school for at least eight weeks during the year preceding the Meeting; or, (d) owns personal property, assessed upon the preceding assessment roll of the town, exceeding fifty dollars.²

¹ Source of Reference: Village Law, Sec. 41.

² Source of Reference: Education Law, Sec. 203.

Division III

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTIONS

Nomination of Party Candidates for the National Presidential Election

Party candidates for the office of President and for the office of Vice-President of the United States are nominated at a National Party Convention, held in the summer preceding the Presidential Election.

A National Party Convention is composed of party delegates elected from the various States. Delegates from New York State to a National Party Convention are elected at the Spring Party Primary Election.¹

Nomination of Party Candidates for Elective Public Offices in New York State

Section forty-five of the Election Law, as amended in 1914, provides that Party candidates for all public offices to be filled at the General Election (except for the office of Presidential Elector, and except for town, village and school district offices), are nominated at the preceding Fall Party Primary Election.

Party candidates for the office of Presidential Elector are nominated by the Party State Committee, one for each Congressional District, and two at large.²

Party candidates for town and village elective offices, and for school district offices are nominated according to the regulations of the Party County Committee.

¹ Election of Delegates to a National Party Convention, page 19.

² Source of Reference: The Election Law, Sec. 54.

Nomination of Independent Candidates for Elective Public Offices in New York State ¹

An Independent candidate for an elective public office is nominated by the petition of certain voters, who sign an *independent certificate of nomination* in his favor.

The number of voters required to sign a *certificate of nomination* is fixed by the Election Law as follows:

(1) The *certificate* of a candidate for a public office, to be voted for by all the voters of the State, must be signed by at least 6,000 voters of the State, provided that at least 50 voters in each county sign.

(2) The *certificate* of a candidate for a public office, to be voted for by the voters of any political subdivision of the State,² must be signed by a number of voters equalling five per centum of the total number of votes cast for Governor, at the last election, in the political subdivision; (provided, that not more than 3,000 signatures are required—and that not more than 1,500 signatures are required to make an independent nomination for a borough or county office).

Designation of Candidates for Fall and Spring Primary Elections ³

Candidates for nomination, or for election, whose names are upon the Party primary ballot, at a Fall or Spring Party Primary Election, must have been previously selected by means of *petitions for designation*.

The Election Law provides that a *petition* for a candidate's designation is required to be signed by a certain number of enrolled Party voters residing within the political subdivision, or unit of representation,⁴ for which the Party nomination or election is to be made. The number

¹ Source of Reference: The Election Law, Sec. 122 (as amended).

² The term "political subdivision" means a political district, as for instance, an Assembly District.

³ Source of Reference: The Election Law, Secs. 46, 48 (as amended).

⁴ The term "unit of representation" means a political subdivision which is the unit from which members of a party committee or delegates to a party convention are elected.

of enrolled voters who sign a *petition* must equal not less than three per centum of the total number of enrolled Party voters residing within the political subdivision, or unit of representation; provided that for the following offices the number of signatures are not to exceed the following fixed limits:

For the office of United States Senator or for an office to be filled by all the voters of the State, three thousand signatures.

For the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Court of General Sessions, or Judge of the City Court (New York City), fifteen hundred signatures.

For an office to be filled by all the voters of a city, containing more than a million inhabitants, fifteen hundred signatures.

For an office to be filled by all the voters of a city of the first class containing less than a million inhabitants, one thousand signatures.

For an office to be filled by all the voters of a county, or of a borough, containing more than 250,000 inhabitants, one thousand signatures.

For an office to be filled by all the voters of a county or borough, containing more than 25,000 and not over 250,000 inhabitants, or of a city of the second class, or of a Congressional, or Senatorial District, five hundred signatures.

For an office to be filled by all the voters of a county, containing less than 25,000 inhabitants, or of a city of the third class, or of an assembly district, two hundred and fifty signatures.

Division IV

DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICERS OF NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT ¹

The departments of the State Government are: (1) The Executive Department; (2) The Legislative Department; (3) The Judicial Department.

The Executive Department

(1) Executive Officers. (2) Administrative Officers, Boards, and Commissioners.

State Executive Officers are the following: *The Governor, Lieutenant - Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney - General, State Engineer and Surveyor.*²

They are elected biennially at the General Election, by a state-wide vote. They take office on the first of January following their election, for a term of office of two years.

The next election of State Executive Officers will take place in November, 1918.

The Governor (Duties; Salary)

The Governor as Chief Executive of the State has in general the following powers and duties: (1) He communicates by message to the Legislature at each Session the condition of the State, and recommends what measures he considers advisable to be passed. (2) He has power to veto any bill which has been passed by the Legislature in

¹ General Sources of Reference: New York Legislative Manual, 1917. Legislative Session Laws, 1917.

² The Office of Engineer and Surveyor are held by the same person.

which case, the bill cannot become a law unless it is re-passed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses. (3) When he finds it necessary, he may convene the Legislature in Special Session. (4) He has power to appoint a number of State Administrative Officers,¹ with the consent of the Senate. (5) He also has power to appoint the members of certain important Commissions. (6) He acts as ex-officio member of several Commissions and Boards.²

He receives an annual salary of \$10,000.

Lieutenant-Governor

(Duties; Salary)

If the office of Governor becomes vacant, the Lieutenant-Governor succeeds to it. It is his duty to act as President of the Senate. He is a Commissioner of the Canal Fund and of the Land Office, and a member of the Canal Board and State Board of Equalization.

He receives an annual salary of \$5,000.

Secretary of State

(Duties; Salary)

The Secretary of State keeps the State records, and superintends the publication of laws. He makes an annual report to the Legislature upon special subjects. He issues patents for lands and grants certain licenses. He is a Commissioner of the Canal Fund and of the Land Office, and a member of the Canal Board, the State Board of Canvassers and the State Board of Equalization.

He receives an annual salary of \$6,000.

Comptroller

(Duties; Salary)

The Comptroller has charge of the fiscal affairs of the State. He is ex-officio a member of the State Board of

¹ Officers appointed by Governor, page 27.

² State Boards, pages 28 and 29.

Canvassers, the State Board of Equalization, and the Canal Board, and he is also a Commissioner of the Canal Fund, and of the Land Office.

He receives an annual salary of \$8,000.

Treasurer (Duties; Salary)

The Treasurer has charge of moneys paid into the State Treasury. He is a Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, and a member of the Canal Board, State Board of Canvassers, and State Board of Equalization.

He receives an annual salary of \$6,000.

Attorney-General (Duties; Salary)

The Attorney-General has charge of the legal affairs of the State. He is a Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, and is a member of the Canal Board, State Board of Canvassers, and State Board of Equalization.

He receives an annual salary of \$10,000.

State Engineer and Surveyor (Duties; Salary)

The State Engineer and Surveyor has charge of State engineering work, except that upon highways. He is a Commissioner of the Land Office, a member of the Canal Board, State Board of Canvassers, and State Board of Equalization.

He receives an annual salary of \$8,000.

Administrative Officers, Boards and Commissions ¹

A number of administrative officers, boards and commissions aid in carrying on the work of the Executive

¹ Only a brief list is given here.

Department. Among those appointed by the Governor, the following are important. They are appointed with the consent of the Senate:

Certain Administrative Officers Appointed by the Governor

	Term	Salary	Year when appointed
Commissioner of Agriculture.....	3 yrs.	\$8,000	1915
State Architect	3 "	10,000	1917
Superintendent of Banks.....	3 "	10,000	1914
Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities	5 "	6,000	1914
Three State Civil Service Commis- sioners ¹	6 "	5,000	—
Conservation Commissioner.....	6 "	8,000	1915
State Superintendent of Elections..	4 "	5,000	1916
Commissioner of Foods & Markets.	6 "	6,000	—
Commissioner of Health.....	6 "	8,000	1914
Commissioner of Highways.....	5 "	10,000	1915
Superintendent of Insurance.....	3 "	10,000	1915
Superintendent of State Prisons...	5 "	6,000	1916
Health Officer, Port of New York..	4 "	12,500	1916
Superintendent of Public Works ²	"	8,000	1917
Superintendent of Police.....	5 "	5,000	—
Three State Tax Commissioners....	3 "	6,000	1915, 1916, 1917

State Industrial Commission: This Commission is at the head of the Department of Labor. It consists of five members. The term of each is to be six years (except that the term of those first appointed are to expire one in the year 1917, and one in each year following). Each Commissioner receives a salary of \$8,000.

To advise the Commission there is an Industrial Council, consisting of ten members appointed by the Governor. Five members of the Council represent the interests of employees, and five represent the interest of employers.³

¹ Terms expire February, 1919, 1921, 1923. Salary of Chairman \$5,000, of others \$4,000.

² Holds office during term of Governor, who appointed him.

³ The Members of the Council are to receive no compensation.

Board of Regents: This Board, consisting of twelve Regents, is at the head of the Department of Education. One Regent is elected annually by the Legislature, for a term of twelve years. A Commissioner of Education, who has supervision of public education throughout the State, is elected by the Board of Regents. His salary is \$10,000.

Public Service Commissions:¹ The State is divided into two districts. The first includes the counties of New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond. The second includes the remaining counties of the State. There is a Commission for each district, consisting of five Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, for a term of five years. The salary of each Commissioner is \$15,000.

Court of Claims: It is composed of three Judges, appointed by the Governor. The salary of each is \$8,000.

State Board of Charities: There are twelve members. Each is appointed by the Governor for a term of eight years. One is appointed from each Judicial District of the State, and three additional members from New York City.

State Commission of Prisons: There are seven Commissioners. Each is appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

State Board of Equalization: The members are: Commissioners of the Land Office and the Tax Commissioners. (This Board regulates tax assessments.)

State Hospital Commission: Three members, appointed by the Governor for a term of six years.

Canal Board: Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer, Superintendent of Public Works.

¹ Commissioners have supervision of transportation, light, heat and power companies.

State Board of Canvassers: Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer.

Commissioners of the Land Office: Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer.

The Legislative Department

The Legislature

The State Legislature is composed of the Senate and the Assembly. These Houses pass bills which become State laws.

The Legislature holds an annual Session, which begins on the first Wednesday in January. The Governor may convene the Legislature in Special Session.

(1) The Senate

The Senate is composed of fifty-one Senators.

The State is divided into fifty-one Senatorial Districts. At the same General Election at which the Governor is elected, a State Senator is elected by the voters of each District, for a term of office of two years.

The Lieutenant-Governor acts as President of the Senate. Each Senator receives an annual salary of \$1,500.

(2) The Assembly

The Assembly is composed of one hundred and fifty Members.

The State is divided into one hundred and fifty Assembly Districts. At each General Election one Member of the Assembly is elected by the voters of each District, for a term of office of one year.

The presiding officer of the Assembly, called the Speaker, is chosen by the Members of the Assembly.

Each Member receives an annual salary of \$1,500.

Judicial Department

State Courts

(I) The Court of Appeals

This Court has a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges, each of whom is elected by a state-wide vote, at a General Election, for a term of office of fourteen years. Terms expire in different years. When an office is about to become vacant, a successor to the office is elected at the preceding General Election.

The Chief Justice receives an annual salary of \$14,200. Each Associate Judge receives an annual salary of \$13,700.

(II) Supreme Court

This Court has one hundred and seven Justices.

The State is divided into nine Judicial Districts. An allotted number of Justices are elected by the voters of each District, for a term of office of fourteen years. Terms expire in different years. When an office is about to become vacant, a successor to the office is elected at the preceding General Election.

Justices of the First and Second Districts receive an annual salary of \$17,500, while those of the other Districts an annual salary each of \$10,000.

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court

The State is divided into four Judicial Departments. In each Department there is held an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The Governor chooses a number of Supreme Court Justices to serve as Judges of the Appellate Division.

Constitutional Amendments ¹

An Amendment to the State Constitution is proposed in the Senate and Assembly. If a majority of the members of each House are in favor of it, the Amendment is referred

¹ Source of Reference: New York State Constitution: Article XIV., Sec. 1.

to the Legislature to be elected at the next General Election of Senators.

If this Legislature also approves it, by a majority vote of the members of each house, it is referred to popular vote at the next General Election. If a majority of voters approve the Amendment, it becomes a part of the Constitution the first of January following.

Constitutional Convention ¹

The Constitution provides that every twentieth year, or at such times as the Legislature may set, the question shall be submitted to popular vote whether there shall be a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution. If a majority of voters are in favor, a Convention is held.

Delegates to the Convention are elected as follows: Three Delegates are elected by the voters of each Senate District, and fifteen Delegates are elected by a state-wide vote.

The Constitution proposed by the Convention is submitted to popular vote, and if approved, goes into effect on the first of January following.

¹ Source of Reference: New York State Constitution: Article XIV., Sec. 3.

Division V

OFFICERS OF NEW YORK COUNTY, CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE GOVERNMENT

Officers of County Government

New York State is divided into sixty-two counties. County government is the same in all counties, except in those which are included within the boundaries of a city.¹

County executive officers are: (1) The District Attorney; (2) County Treasurer; (3) County Clerk; (4) Superintendent of the Poor; (5) Sheriff, etc. They are elected at the General Election, by a county-wide vote, for a term of office of three years.

The county legislative body is the Board of Supervisors which consists of members elected from the towns of the county. (The voters of each town, usually at a Town Meeting, elect a Supervisor for a term of office of two years.) The Board has charge of public property, and raises money for county purposes, etc.

In each county there is a County Court. The Judge of this Court is elected at the General Election, by a county-wide vote, for a term of office of six years. In nearly all counties there is a Surrogate's Court. The Surrogate is also elected at the General Election, by a county-wide vote, for a term of office of six years. In some counties the office of Judge and Surrogate are held by one person.

Officers of City Government

Few cities in the State have exactly the same officers of government.

¹ When a county is included within city boundaries only certain officers are retained.

City executive officers are in general the following: (1) The Mayor, City Clerk, Comptroller, Treasurer, Corporation Counsel, etc., and (2) City Commissioners (such as Commissioner of Health, Charities, Streets, Police), and (3) Members of City Boards.

The Mayor is elected by the people, by a city-wide vote. The other executive officers are elected or appointed according to the provisions of the City Charter.

The City Legislature may consist of one body—the Board of Aldermen, or it may consist of two bodies—the Common Council and the Board of Aldermen. Members of the Legislature are usually elected by the voters of City Districts or Wards.

Judges of City Courts are elected or appointed according to the provisions of the City Charter.

(The terms of city offices vary in different cities.)

Certain cities may adopt a simplified form of government. The city executive and legislative powers may be held by a Council, composed of the Mayor and several Councilmen elected by a city-wide vote. In some cities the Council may appoint a chief executive officer called the City Manager.

Officers of Town Government

Each county is divided into a number of towns or townships.

The governing body of a town is the Town Meeting. It is usually held biennially for the election of town Executive Officers and Justices of the Peace, and to submit town questions to popular vote.

Town Executive Officers are in general the following: (1) The Supervisor (in charge of town finances, and represents the town as a Member of the County Board of Supervisors); (2) Town Clerk; (3) Tax Collector; (4) Assessors; (5) Overseers of the Poor; (6) Superintendent of Highways, etc.

Officers of Village Government

The governing body of a village is the Board of Trustees, which consists of the Village President and several Members. This Board passes by-laws for village government—has charge of village property—raises money for village purposes, etc.

Village officers in general are the following: (1) Treasurer; (2) Clerk; (3) Collector; (4) Assessors; (5) Street Commissioners; (6) Fire, Water and Light Commissioners; (7) Police Justice. There is a Village Board of Health appointed by the Board of Trustees.

The President, Trustees, Treasurer, Collector, Assessors, and Police Justice are elected at the Village Election. The Treasurer may be appointed or elected. All other officers are appointed by the Board of Trustees.

Division VI

DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICERS OF NEW YORK CITY GOVERNMENT ¹

The departments of City Government are: (1) The Executive Department; (2) Administrative Departments; (Boards and Commissions); (3) The Legislative Department; (4) The Judicial Department.

Election of City Officers

At the General Election, each alternate odd-numbered year—the *Mayor*, the *President of the Board of Aldermen*, and the *Comptroller* are elected by a city-wide vote, for a term of office of four years. At the same General Election, a *Borough President* is elected by the voters of each Borough, for a term of office of four years.

At the General Election, each odd-numbered year, an *Alderman* is elected by the voters of each Aldermanic District, for a term of office of two years.

Judges of the Court of General Sessions in New York County and *County Judges* in the other counties are elected by a county-wide vote at the General Election which occurs prior to the expiration of term of holders of office. The term of Judges of the Court of General Sessions is fourteen years, and that of County Judges six years.

An allotted number of *Municipal Court Justices* are elected by the voters of each Municipal District, at the General Election which occurs prior to the expiration of the term of holders of office. Their term of office is ten years.

¹ General Sources of Reference: The City Charter; Municipal Year Book for the City of New York; Proposed Budget for 1918; Almanacs for 1917 (sections on New York City Government).

Elective officers of the five Counties, (which are included within the boundaries of the City), are also elected at General Elections. They are elected in various years, for various terms of office.

The last election of Mayor, President of the Board of Aldermen, Comptroller and Borough Presidents took place in November, 1917.

Executive Department

The Mayor (Duties; Salary)

The Mayor takes office on the first of January following his election and holds office four years. As Chief Executive he has in general the following powers and duties: (1) He is responsible for the administration of all city departments, except the Department of Finance. (2) He appoints the heads of all city departments, except the Comptroller, and he appoints certain commissioners and the members of certain boards.¹ (3) He is Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and has three votes on the board. (4) He has power to veto bills passed by the State Legislature affecting the City of New York, subject to the power of the Legislature to repass the same. He has power to veto ordinances and resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen, subject to the power of the Board to over-ride his veto by a two-thirds vote. (5) He is a member of various boards and commissions.² He receives an annual salary of \$15,000.

Borough Presidents (Duties; Salaries)

The City is divided into five Boroughs—Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. Each Borough has a Borough President, who is in charge of local affairs within the Borough, and who may appoint such local

¹ He also appoints Justices of the Court of Special Sessions and City Magistrates, prior to the expiration of term of holders of office.

² For a fuller statement of the Mayor's duties see the City Charter.

officers as a Commissioner of Public Works, etc. Borough Presidents are members of the Board of Aldermen, and of the Board of the Estimate and Apportionment.

The Borough Presidents of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, receive an annual salary of \$7,500 each—those of Queens and Richmond an annual salary of \$5,000 each.

Administrative Departments, Boards, Commissions ¹

Department of Finance

The Comptroller as the head of this department is one of the chief officers connected with city government. He is elected by a city-wide vote, at the same time as the Mayor, for a term of office of four years.

He is a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. He appoints the heads of the bureaus of the department, with the exception of the City Chamberlain. He receives an annual salary of \$15,000.

The department has eight bureaus: (1) Auditing Bureau; (2) Bureau of Accountancy; (3) Bureau of Municipal Investigation; (4) Bureau for Collection of City Revenue; (5) Bureau for Collection of Taxes; (6) Bureau for Collection of Assessments; (7) Bureau of Law and Adjustment; (8) Bureau of the City Chamberlain.

The City Chamberlain is the City treasurer. He is appointed by the Mayor, and receives an annual salary of \$12,000.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment

This Board is one of the most important bodies connected with city government. It prepares a budget of the amount required to cover city expenses during the year, and the amount to be apportioned to each department. This budget is submitted to the Board of Aldermen, which may

¹ There are additional Boards and Commissions not reviewed here. There are a great number of assistants and officials connected with the various departments.

decrease an apportionment, but may not increase it.¹ A decrease may be vetoed by the Mayor, and his veto can only be overridden by a three-fourths vote of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board also has charge of the granting of franchises.

The Members of the Board are: The Mayor, Comptroller, President of the Board of Aldermen, and the five Borough Presidents.

The vote of the Board has the following value: The Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the Board of Aldermen each has three votes; the Borough Presidents of Manhattan and of Brooklyn each has two votes; the Borough Presidents of the Bronx, of Queens, and of Richmond each has one vote.

Law Department

The Corporation Counsel is at the head of the department. He is appointed by the Mayor for a term of office of four years. He is the legal advisor of all city officials, and is in charge of the law business of the City. He has power to appoint a great number of assistants. His annual salary is \$15,000.

Department of Health

The Board of Health is at the head of the department. It is composed of the Health Commissioner, Police Commissioner, and Health Officer of the Port of New York. The Health Commissioner is appointed by the Mayor. His annual salary is \$7,500.

Municipal Departments

Other departments are: Department of Public Charities, Department of Correction, Department of Docks and Ferries, Fire Department, Department of Licenses, Department of Public Markets, Police Department, Department

¹ The Board may not decrease such amounts as are fixed by law, or are apportioned by the Board of Estimate for payment of State taxes, etc. (Sec. 226, City Charter as amended).

of Plants and Structures, Department of Street Cleaning, Tenement House Department, Department of Taxes and Assessments, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

A Commissioner is at the head of each department appointed by the Mayor. The majority of Commissioners receive an annual salary of \$7,500.

There is also a Department of Parks at the head of which is a board of four Commissioners appointed by the Mayor.

Department of Education

The public school system is controlled by the Board of Education, which is at the head of the Department of Education. There are seven members on the Board, appointed by the Mayor for terms of seven years without salary.

Schools are under the supervision of a Board of Superintendents, consisting of a Superintendent of Schools and eight Associate Superintendents, appointed by the Board of Education for six year terms. The Superintendent receives an annual salary of \$10,000; each Associate Superintendent an annual salary of \$6,500.

The City is divided into school districts. District Superintendents are appointed by the Board of Education. They receive an annual salary of \$5,000 each. In every school district there is a local School Board composed of: five members (appointed by the Borough President), a member of the Board of Education and the District Superintendent of that district.

There is a Teachers' Council composed of representatives from teachers' organizations which is entitled to make recommendations as to the welfare of the schools and the teaching staff.

Child Welfare Board: (Nine members appointed by the Mayor, two of whom must be women. Widows' Pensions are administered by this board. Widowed mothers with children under sixteen years are granted allowances, so that the children may be cared for at home instead of being placed in institutions.)

Parole Commission: Five members, (three appointed by the Mayor) and the Commissioner of Correction, and the Police Commissioner. Salary of Chairman, \$7,500; salary of two members, \$5,500 each.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund: (The Mayor, Comptroller, Chamberlain, President of the Board of Aldermen and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen.)

Commissioner of Accounts: (Appointed by the Mayor, salary \$7,500.)

Civil Service Commission: (Three Commissioners appointed by the Mayor; salary of first Commissioner, \$6,000; of second and third Commissioners, \$5,000 each.)

Board of Elections: (Three Commissioners appointed by the Mayor. Salary \$6,000 each.)

Board of Assessors: (Three members appointed by the Mayor; salary \$5,500 each.)

The Legislative Department

The Board of Aldermen

The Board of Aldermen is the law-making body of the City. It is composed of seventy-three Aldermen, the President of the Board, and the five Borough Presidents.

The resolutions and ordinances of the Board are passed by a vote of a majority of the members of the Board.

Every resolution or ordinance, before it takes effect, must be presented to the Mayor for his approval. If a resolution or ordinance is disapproved or vetoed by him, it cannot take effect unless it is repassed by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the Board. A resolution or ordinance involving the expenditure of money, the creation of a debt, or the laying of an assessment, cannot be passed over the Mayor's

veto except by a three-fourths vote of all the members of the Board.

The President receives an annual salary of \$7,500. Each Alderman receives an annual salary of \$2,000.

Judicial Department

Courts

Court of Special Sessions: The Court is composed of a Chief Justice and ten Associate Justices, appointed by the Mayor for terms of office of ten years. (Terms expire in various years.) The Chief Justice receives an annual salary of \$10,000, and each Associate Justice an annual salary of \$9,000.

Children's Court: There is one of these courts in each Borough. They are presided over by Justices designated by the Mayor from the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions. Each Justice receives an annual salary of \$9,000.

Municipal Courts: The city is divided into municipal court districts. A Municipal Court is held in each district by an allotted number of Justices who are elected by the voters of the district for terms of office of ten years. (Terms expire in various years.) Forty Justices receive an annual salary of \$8,000, and six an annual salary of \$7,000.

City Magistrates Courts: These Courts are held by a Chief Magistrate and forty-one City Magistrates, who are appointed by the Mayor for terms of office of ten years. (Terms expire in various years.) The Chief Magistrate receives an annual salary of \$10,000, and each City Magistrate an annual salary of \$7,000.

City Court: This Court has jurisdiction in Manhattan and the Bronx. It is composed of ten Justices elected by the voters for terms of office of ten years. (Terms expire in various years.) Each Justice receives an annual salary of \$12,000.

Officers of County Government

As New York City includes within its boundaries the five counties of New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond, there are, in addition to the regular city officers, certain officers for each county. Elective county officers are elected at General Elections by the voters of the county. (Terms expire in various years.)

Officers of New York County		Term	Salary
District Attorney	Elected	4 yrs.	\$15,000
Surrogate (2)	"	14 "	15,000
County Clerk	"	4 "	15,000
Register	"	2 "	12,000
Sheriff	"	4 "	12,000
Public Administrator.....	Appt.		10,000
Commissioner of Records.....	"		5,000
Commissioner of Jurors.....	"		6,000

The Court of General Sessions in New York County takes the place of the County Court. It is composed of seven Judges who are elected by the voters of the County for terms of office of fourteen years. (Terms expire in various years.) Each Judge receives an annual salary of \$17,500.

Officers of Bronx County		Term	Salary
County Judge.....	Elected	6 yrs.	\$10,000
District Attorney.....	"	4 "	10,000
Surrogate	"	6 "	10,000
County Clerk.....	"	4 "	10,000
Register	"	4 "	10,000
Sheriff	"	4 "	10,000
Commissioner of Jurors.....	Appt.		6,000
Public Administrator.....	"		4,000

Officers of Kings County		Term	Salary
County Judges (5).....	Elected	6 yrs.	\$10,000
District Attorney.....	“	3 “	10,000
Surrogate	“	6 “	15,000
County Clerk.....	“	4 “	12,000
Register	“	2 “	12,000
Sheriff	“	2 “	15,000
Commissioner of Jurors.....	Appt.		6,000
Public Administrator.....	“		5,000

Officers of Queens County		Term	Salary
County Judge.....	Elected	6 yrs.	\$10,000
Surrogate	“	6 “	10,000
District Attorney.....	“	3 “	8,000
County Clerk.....	“	3 “	8,000
Sheriff	“	3 “	10,000
Public Administrator.....	Appt.		1,200
Commissioner of Jurors.....	“		3,000

Officers of Richmond County		Term	Salary
County Judge and Surrogate....	Elected	6 yrs.	\$7,500
District Attorney.....	“	3 “	5,000
County Clerk.....	“	3 “	5,000
Sheriff	“	3 “	6,000
Commissioner of Jurors.....	Appt.		1,500

Division VII

CITIZENSHIP

“All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside . . .” (Constitution, Art. XIV).

An alien woman may become a citizen if single, widowed or divorced.

Citizenship of Married Women

An American woman who marries an alien loses her citizenship and takes the nationality of her husband. An alien woman, entitled to be naturalized, who marries a citizen of the United States, takes the citizenship of her husband without requirement of naturalization.

The wife of an alien cannot become a citizen during the lifetime of her husband.

Citizenship of Children

A child of alien parentage, born out of the jurisdiction of the United States, if a minor and living within the United States at the time of the naturalization of his parents, is entitled to citizenship.

A child born out of the jurisdiction of the United States is entitled to citizenship, provided his father was a citizen at the time of his birth. But a child is not entitled to citizenship if his father, though a citizen, never resided within the United States.

Naturalization of Aliens¹

An alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States by being naturalized.²

¹ The information here contained is a brief summary of the chief regulations regarding naturalization. For further information see “Naturalization Laws and Regulations” issued by the Bureau of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor.

² Naturalization is limited to white persons and those of the African Race (Naturalization Laws and Regulations, Sec. 2169). Certain persons excluded from naturalization—see Naturalization Laws and Regulations, Sec. 7.

An alien may not be admitted to become a citizen unless he or she has resided in the United States continuously for five years preceding admission, and unless he or she can speak the English language.¹

An alien may not be admitted to become a citizen unless he or she is of good character and intends to support the principles of the Constitution of the United States.

An alien of either sex may make application for naturalization if over eighteen years of age, and if a resident of the district in which application is made.

In the State of New York naturalization is accomplished in the following way :²

First. The applicant must go to the court authorized to naturalize aliens in the district in which he resides and must file a paper called a *Declaration of Intention*. This paper contains a statement under oath that the applicant intends to become a citizen of the United States, and intends to renounce his foreign allegiance. It also contains a statement of his age, occupation, personal description, place of birth, last foreign residence and allegiance, date of arrival, the name of the vessel in which he arrived, and his present place of residence.

Second. Not less than two years nor more than seven after filing his *Declaration of Intention*, the applicant must file another paper called a *Petition for Naturalization*. He must have been a resident of the State for at least a year preceding the filing of this paper. It is filed at the Court of his district authorized to naturalize aliens. It contains statements somewhat similar to those in the first paper and sets forth that he intends to become a citizen of the United States, to renounce his foreign allegiance, and to reside permanently in the United States. This petition must be verified by two witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and who must state in their affidavits

¹ Certain exceptions to the requirement regarding the English language, see Naturalization Laws and Regulations, Sec. 8.

² These regulations apply to aliens of either sex.

that they have personally known the applicant to have been a resident of the United States for five years continuously and of the State at least one year preceding the filing of his petition, and that the applicant is otherwise qualified to become a citizen.

Third. Not less than ninety days after filing his petition the applicant must be prepared to be examined as to his qualifications for citizenship by the Court, and must declare on oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States.¹ In addition the testimony of at least two witnesses who are citizens of the United is required as to the truth of his statements as to residence, etc. .

The applicant is then considered naturalized, is given a certificate of naturalization, and is admitted to citizenship in the United States.

Information regarding naturalization can be obtained at the Bureau of Naturalization, Hall of Records, New York City.

¹ The applicant should have a general knowledge of the history and government of the United States, and should be familiar with the Constitution. Outlines of study are provided at the Bureau of Naturalization, Hall of Records New York City.

Division VIII

CHART

Public Officers Elected at the General Election

(The General Election is held annually the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The following is a list of Officers elected in various years.)

Officers	Number Elected	When Elected	Term	Salary	How Elected
Presidential Electors... (New York State)	45	Quadren- nially			By state- wide vote
United States Senators. (New York State)	2	Preceding expiration of term of office holder	6 yrs.	\$7,500	By state- wide vote
United States Representatives (New York State)	43	Biennially	2 "	7,500	By district vote
State Executive					
Governor		"	2 "	10,000	By state- wide vote
Lieutenant-Governor .		"	2 "	5,000	"
Secretary of State....		"	2 "	6,000	"
Comptroller		"	2 "	8,000	"
Treasurer		"	2 "	6,000	"
Attorney-General		"	2 "	10,000	"
State Engineer.....		"	2 "	8,000	"
State Legislative					By district vote
State Senators.....	51	"	2 "	1,500	"
Members of Assembly	150	Annually	1 "	1,500	"
State Judicial					
{ Chief Judge of..... (Court of Appeals)		Preceding expiration of term of office holders	14 "	14,200	By state- wide vote
{ Associate Justices... 6			14 "	13,700	"
Justices of.....Allotted (Supreme Court) number		"	14 "	10,000 ¹	By district vote
County Officers ²		"	3 " 6 "		By county wide vote
City Officers..... (of certain cities)		"	Terms vary		Some by city-wide vote; some by dis- trict vote.

¹ Justices of First and Second Districts receive a salary of \$17,000.
² Members of the County Board of Supervisors are elected at Town Meetings.

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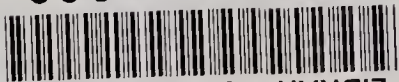
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